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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1848.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
In the District composed of Warren, Perry & Spencer:
JOHN A. BRACKENRIDGE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PIKE CO.,
JAMES C. GRAHAM.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.

"The power given by the constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress on questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected, and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'"

Z. TAYLOR.

THE CASS PLATFORM.

"Sir, permit me on this occasion to call your attention to the fact that our political opponents declare that you are opposed to the improvements of our Western Rivers and Harbors; and that we have always met this declaration with the assurance that Gen. Lewis Cass, as a Western man, was fully identified with the interests of the West, and could not be opposed to the improvements so much neglected by the people of the West, and of the whole country."

"It may not be improper for me, sir, to allude to one more topic, which is, especially to this immediate district, a topic of the deepest interest—I refer to the institution of slavery. We are told, sir, that should you secure the election to the Presidency of the United States, your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perpetuation of human slavery."

"The people here assembled will with the greatest pleasure listen to any communication which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit."—Address of Chief Justice Wood, of Ohio, to Gen. Cass at Cleveland, June 1848.

Gen. Cass's Reply.

"Sir, the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention. I must therefore content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the great democratic party of the country, have received at your hands."

"I hope you have read the letter which I addressed to the National Democratic Convention, I declared that to be the class of my political professions."

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POPULATION OF GERMANY.—Germany consists of thirty-four States or Kingdoms, each having a government of its own, and fifteen provinces which have been annexed to neighboring monarchies, but still retain their nationality. The area of the whole is set down at 211,321 English miles; the aggregate population at 33,000,000, or 182 to the square mile.

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[From the Richmond Republican.]
LAMENT OF THE UNION.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following funeral dirge, sublime and pathetic. He will find it difficult to realize that these fearfully solemn and unutterably touching strains proceed from the government organs.

"The truly great man of the Whig party has been truly said—rudely thrust aside—Harry of the West," whose whistle, like that of Roderic Dhu, would have

"Garrison'd the glen
At once with full five hundred men,
Watching their leader's back and will—
Has been 'laid on the shelf,' and at last, after all his untiring devotion to his party, is in very much the position of Cardinal Wolsey, when he exclaimed—

"O, Father Abbot
An old man, broken with the storms of State,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye.
Give him a little earth for charity!"

"In our mind's eye, we see him, like Fitz James, after he had chased the stag in vain—after he had seen his good steed 'stretch his stiff limbs no more'—calling in his hands from their vain pursuit, when

"Back limped, with slow and crippled pace,
The sulky leaders of the chase,
Close to their master's side they pressed
With drooping tail and humble crest."

"The orator, the statesman, the brave old citizen, stands at this moment a victim of federal adoration and federal ingratitude!"

"And Scott—the brave and gallant Scott—who fought from Vera Cruz to Mexico—who entered in triumph the city of Montezuma, and through whose direct agency the olive-branch is now entwined with the late hostile banners of the United States and Mexico—he, too, has been pushed from his stool, to make room for a younger, 'not a better soldier.'"

"And Webster, too, the man celebrated by his friends for great intellect, and as capable of doing honor to any station, could find hardly a corporal's guard to say 'God save him.' But that same corporal's guard will scarcely desert him! and when old Massachusetts speaks next November, he will scarcely have forgotten how to pronounce—and that, too, with emphasis—the name of Daniel Webster!"

Who could believe, and yet it is the fact, that above is from the Washington Union! It is the organ of Polk which converts Harry of the West into Roderic Dhu. Fitz James and Cardinal Wolsey; which now pronounces Clay a "truly great man;" the orator, the statesman, the brave old citizen—that same Clay who, in 1844, was branded from Georgia by the name of a traitor, a scoundrel, a corrupter—as a deceiver, a duelist, and black leg—as every thing in short that is corrupt in politics and infamous in morals! Who doubts that, if Mr. Clay had been again the candidate, the same charges would have been again repeated? No one who recollects that the same lament was raised by the same presses when Harrison received the nomination in 1840. Then, as now, according to the democratic organs, Clay had been

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CAPT. ZACHARY TAYLOR AT THE SIEGE OF FORT HARRISON IN 1812.

Extract of a letter from Captain Zachary Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory, to Governor Harrison, dated.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 10, 1812
DEAR SIR:—As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than six privates and two non-commissioned officers for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unavailability of the company, I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, (should it be vigorously attacked.) As I had just recovered from a severe attack of the fever, I was not able to keep up much through the night—After tattoo I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers (as a sentinel could not see every part of the garrison,) to walk around the inside during the whole of the night, to prevent the Indians from taking any advantage of us, provided they had any idea of attacking us. About 11 o'clock, I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels—

I sprang up, and ran out; and ordered the men to their posts, when my orderly sergeant, who had charge of the upper block-house, called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house, which contained the property of the contractor, deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates as an alarm post. The guns had begun to fire pretty sharply from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready, and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceptible at that time. But from debility, or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders. The word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey, the stock having leaked several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt which was stored there, through which the Indians had introduced the fire, without being discovered, as the night was very dark and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof, and baffled every effort to extinguish it. As that block-house adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortifications, most of the men gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed. And, sir, what from the raging of the fire, the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians, the cries of nine women and children, [a part soldiers and a part citizens] wives, who had taken shelter in the fort, and the disponding of so many men, which was worse than all, I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant; and in fact there were not more than ten or fifteen men able to do a great deal, the others being sick or convalescent; and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the fort, that I had every confidence in, jumped the pickets and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw that by throwing off a part of the roof that joined the block-house which was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, that the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians; the house was consumed, and that a temporary breastwork might be erected to prevent their even entering there. I convinced the men that this could be accomplished, and it appeared to inspire them with more firmness and desperation. Those that were able, [while others kept up a constant fire from the other block-houses, and the two bastions] mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head, under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done with the loss of only one man, and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerously. The man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt. Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept the barracks as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball, and an innumerable quantity of arrows, during the time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I had but one other man killed, [for my other wounded inside the fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion, and fired over the pickets and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stop down, in an instant was shot dead. After keeping up a constant fire till 6 o'clock next morning, which we began to return with some effect after daylight, they removed out of the reach of our guns. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempts on the fort, nor have we seen any more of them since. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply, which I hope will not be long.

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